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Welcome Back

The Advocate

Vol. 11 No. 1

STUDENT NEWSPAPER OF THE NATIONAL LAW CENTER
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

August 27, 1979

Tithing in Support of the Public Interest.

Equal Justice Foundation

In December, 1977, 26 law students from around the nation met with several lawyers in Washington, D.C. to launch what has since become the Equal Justice Foundation Inc., a new grassroots contributor-controlled public interest organization. The purpose of the Foundation is two fold: first, to institutionalize among attorneys and others involved in the legal profession the idea of "tithing" a percentage of those areas of the law which traditionally have been without adequate representation, and second, with the help of this source of funding, to create a nationwide network of lawyers and law students to work nationally and locally to improve citizen access to justice.

*The Development
and History of EJF*

The Need for EJF

To countervail well represented and wealthy interests before agencies, legislative bodies, and courts, new groups and funding sources must be developed to represent those interests long without a voice in the legal system. It is in response to this need and the belief that the judicial system can be an effective forum for dispute resolution and policy formulation that the Equal Justice Foundation is being formed.

The need for such an institution is apparent to those who have worked in public interest law or studied its problems. A 1976 report prepared by the Council for Public Interest Law titled *Balancing the Scales of Justice: Financing Public Interest Law In*

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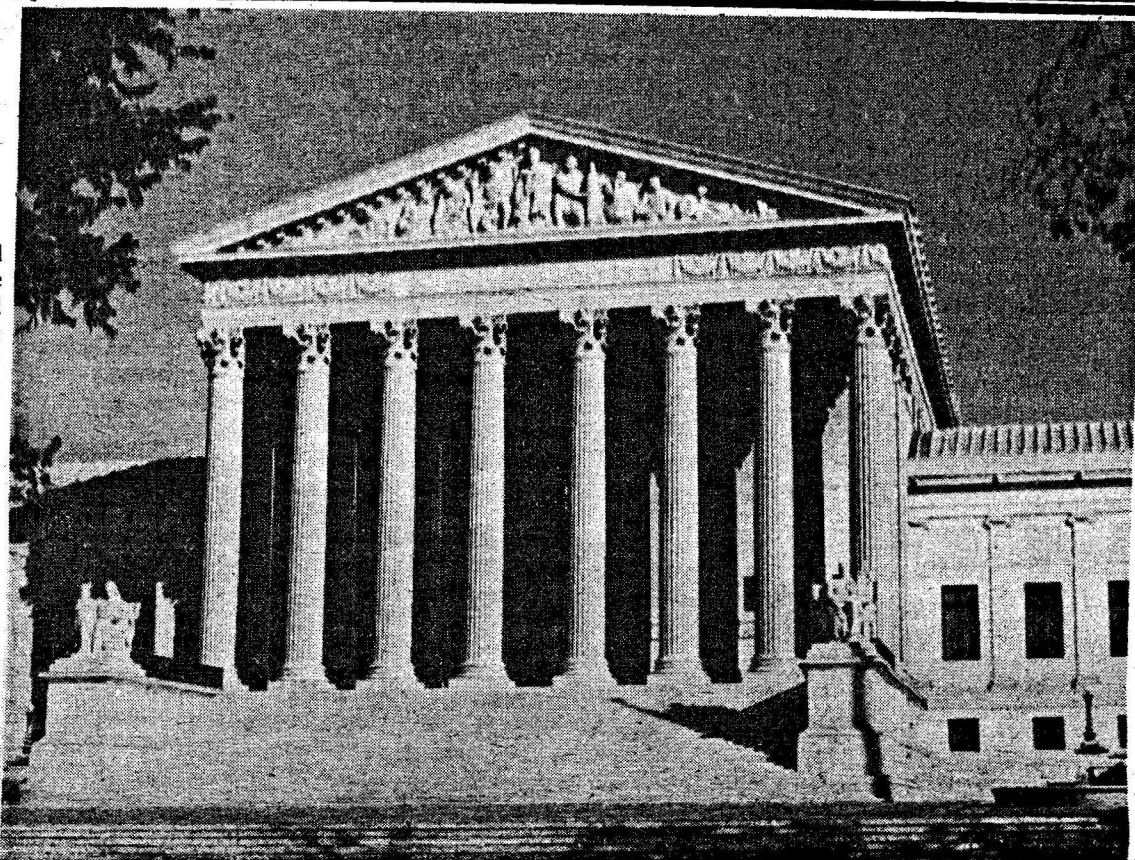
The notion of tithing by the bar dates back to 1912, when it was proposed by legal aid pioneer Reginald Heber Smith. In 1968, Common Cause Founder John Gardner urged the annual meeting of the American Bar Association to adopt some form of tithing to foster public interest concerns. However, it was not until a group of lawyers—which included Jim Lorenz, Director of the Council of Public Interest Law, Ralph Nader, and Alan Morrison, then Director of Public Citizen's Litigation Group—hosted the conference in December of 1977 that the idea of tithing seemed as if it could become a reality on a nationwide scale.

The twenty-six students at that meeting returned to their respective schools to organize a pledge campaign for the Spring of 1978. "Core groups" were formed at each school, varying in size from one to twenty. Each core group developed its own strategies for presenting the proposal to their peers, concentrating primarily on third year students. At George Washington the campaign produced only a modest number of pledgers; however, organizers this year expect a much better showing.

By January of 1979, approximately 190 third year law students (and now attorneys) across the United States had pledged one percent or more of their income for at least one year after graduation. The first pledge payments became due in mid January and core groups at law schools throughout the country are now organizing for this spring's pledge campaign.

Few things are quite as annoying as running over to the gym, the Smith Center, moments before your first class, waiting in line to get a squash or racquetball court for the next day, getting to the counter and being told to try tomorrow. S . . . ! But you look down at the sheet and you see this big gaping hole in the middle of the day, a veritable vacuum of space. Quietly and with that deference characteristic of so many angry law students you inquire about all those courts. "Why those are for the President Club members. You may call after 10 AM tomorrow to see if there are any left and if there are, you may have one!"

The President's Club is one of those sad reminders of the expensive days we live in. It is also a very telling example of both the school's attitude towards the students and staff and of the general competence of the Smith Center. Ostensibly, the President's Club's purpose is to help undercut the cost of the Smith Center and offer the facilities of the gym free to all students. (Free that is, if one forgets about the University Center fee and the tuition he has paid and the fact that GW enjoyed a \$6 million surplus last year.) How sad one thinks that in this inflationary age, a school must turn to outsiders to be able to finance gym services for students. After all even Socrates recommended the use of the gymnasium and it is highly doubtful that he paid for



"Home of the Supremes"

Photo by Dana Dembrow

A Peek into the President's Club

by John Lambert

The President's Club consists of about 250 members each of whom pledge to give \$1000 over five years to a GW building fund. In the four years that the program has been set up and with turn-overs, the Club has garnered \$350,000 for the building fund. How noble and generous. To properly give thanks to this unorthodox generosity, the university cast the doors of the gym open to these individuals. In addition to the \$200 per year the member gives to the Club, he pays \$300 per year in dues.

For this \$500 per year, the member is entitled to dress in a lockerroom which is separate from the rest of us mortals. (How disgustingly elitist). He has access to not only saunas, but also a steam bath (which you will not be found in the regular locker rooms). The university provides these patricians with free towels, shirts, and socks. And then of course there is the gap on the schedule sheet. The members have full use of the facilities and at all times when the Smith Center is open at least two or three of the squash and racquetball courts are set aside for an extra 25 hours for President Club members to reserve the use of the courts. The members also have full use of the facility, like a student at any other time, and may invite guests for only \$3.

It is unfortunate that an institution that is formed for students

and faculty to exchange ideas must descend to the level that it rents its facilities to outsiders and giving them special status over the members of the university, not unlike the law school vis-a-vis the Pepco building. Obviously, some of the University officials I talked to were not really apologetic for the existence of the Club but seemed to feel that it was a useful way to maintain contact with some of the more affluent members of the community. Regardless, the value or purpose of the

Club must be judged in a financial context. But must the Club be set up in such a frightfully elitist way: separate locker room, free towel and clothing service, steam bath, priority on the courts at varying hours. Students are also paying a hell of a lot of money.

If one takes the proffered suggestion that the Club is actually financially necessary and one overlooks the denigrating manner in which the program is admin-

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The Advocate Wins Three ABA Awards

For the first time in remembered history, *The Advocate*, the student newspaper of the National Law Center, picked up an award at the annual convention of the American Bar Association held two weeks ago in Dallas. That's right, fans. Despite our unparochial style and provocative substantive content which occasionally, we are told, borders on the brink of absurdity, we evidently scored enough points to win three of the awards presented annually at the ABA convention.

George Washington University defeated all of the other Washington law schools to win the D.C. Circuit in a competition which last year featured our cross-town rivals, Georgetown Law Center, as the principal record-winner. In addition, *The Advocate* received

an honorable mention in the all-around division of national competition and a third certificate of recognition for the category of a series of feature articles on a single topic.

Dana Dembrow, Editor-in-Chief for Volume 10, said that he was pleased with the results announced at the convention, especially with the national award for law school newspaper reporting over the entire year. Harry Chernoff, who authored the prize-winning series of articles on the energy debate, stated, "Great. Now you'll have to have a party and make me the guest." Anyone interested in attending the bash in Mr. Chernoff's honor or in competing for next year's awards should see the notice on page twelve.

An Extended Editorial

Unfortunately, the first issue of the new school year must deal with a problem that everyone would just as soon ignore, which is really the crux of the problem. To no one's surprise, there was an incident of cheating during exams last spring. No one seriously believes that there isn't any cheating in law school.

Still, one particular incident from last spring has evolved to the point that it appears that the evidence is very damning, the accused were guilty as hell, and punishment has been meted: **AND THE ADMINISTRATION WAS NOT EVEN INVOLVED.** The entire incident, from the actual cheating to the plea-bargaining illustrates clearly all of the serious flaws with the examination procedure, from proctoring to faculty interest in the cheating problem.

Since none of the facts are officially public, this article must remain annoyingly obscure. Rather than stigmatize those who "allegedly" (decorum dictates) cheated, the facts will remain hazy so as to prevent possible identification. For those who so desire, they may believe that I am merely formulating a hypothetical, fiction, to illustrate the exam problems alluded to earlier.

Briefly, the facts involve an objective exam and two

people exchanging information in front of an incredulous witness. The witness, after discussing what he saw with a friend, decides that he must do something. The witness discusses the incident with his professor who checks the exams and finds that the exams are inconclusive.

The witness, incredibly, proceeds from the position of "j'accuse" to judge. Together with another person who had either seen the same two cheat in that exam of another one (this is cast as a hypothetical), approach the alleged cheaters and make an offer: if the cheaters do something, the matter will not be further pursued. The accused, either because they are guilty or because they wish to avoid being embroiled in a public confrontation (decorum), agree to the deal. The Administration is helpless even if they knew of the names and arrangements.

Black-mail, well yes, though fortunately the deal was not self-serving for the witnesses. And the accused (who are no longer accused by anyone), they come out virtually unimpaired. They should pass through school to the bar exam, the profession and join the illustrations ranks of some of the alumni characterized in the library display of "The

Good, The Bad, and The Ugly".

It is difficult to tell how offended people are about cheating: just how indignant do the law students and faculty of this school become over an incident such as the one just described. For those of you who are uncertain the above hypothetical is outrageous and offensive. It is also apparently true. Black-mail has occurred and two cheaters leave GW to join the bar. Another job well done!

That the witness took the law out of the hands of the school administration and into his own is wrong, intolerable actually. But suppose, and this is pure speculation, that the professor had discouraged him from pursuing the affair. Maybe not a direct attempt to dissuade the witness, but a lack of anger at the offense on the part of the professor. In this particular context, anything less than an intense reaction is tantamount to discouragement.

Or suppose the witness had discussed the problem with classmates and their response was one of indifference. They said he was crazy to get involved, that he would look as bad as the cheaters. Fellow students might also have lacked the requisite degree of outrage that cheating on a law school exam should provoke.

In either case, the possible responses of the professor or the students, a troublesome attitude problem is highlighted. The school by its lack of vigilance on the part of the administration, the faculty, and particularly the students, has created an atmosphere where cheating is not outrageous and offensive. That this atmosphere exists, does not justify the actions of either the cheater or the witness. (None of those psychological scapegoats here). But the attitude does exist and until it is altered, until an indignant response to cheating is restored, disturbing stories such as the one just narrated will always be around.

The school needs an honor code. Despite individual's almost innate aversion to such militaristic trappings, every law student should share in the burden of policing cheating in the school. The above incident might also have been avoided.

An honor code would heighten everyone's consciousness of the problem. It could instill a sense of community in the school, which, since students are competing as much against themselves by the curve as the professor, really is not such a far-fetched idea. An honor code could help to increase student vigilance which is absolutely necessary if the Administration is ever prosecute anyone.

There are those jaded few who would argue that any signed honor code would not be worth a damn. The implication being that most or all students-to-become lawyers are a pack of liars. If this is true, we should all grab our pole's and lines and hopefully melt into obscurity. The contention is not true and it is not too much to expect potential lawyers to abide by their words and to help police themselves. Those who think otherwise are in part, responsible for the sorry state and reputation of the American Bar at present.

An honor code would have prevented the above black-mail deal as the silent witness becomes as guilty as the cheater. The administration would have had a lever on the witness who did contact the professor and been able to force him to come forward. It might be countered that the obligation to report would actually have an inhibiting effect and that no one would ever venture forth, even as far as the professor. Well no one is coming forward now. (The notion that we are all liars is again implied.)

Finally the least convincing reason and perhaps the most compelling reason. An honor code wouldn't hurt and something really needs to be done. The school would be



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BAR HOPPING

by Sue Bastress, SBA President

I'm trying to decide whether I'd rather be sailing back to Martha's Vineyard in 40 knot winds and 5 foot seas (and seasick...) or attending Law School. It's a toss up, but I pick Law School. It doesn't age you as fast.

Welcome back. If your summer was good, it flew by. Going to school in August can bring you to an abrupt halt, however, I believe we are already off to a good start. Dean Barron has made his presence known by requesting student input in various areas and by cost-sharing the expense of sending our ABA-Law Student Division representative to the annual convention in Texas. He is also responsible for the carpeted hallways and new faculty lounge. The SBA Orientation Committee, and in particular Mike Cooley and Bruce Barth, can be credited with having produced a full week-end of activities for incoming students. A directory of incoming students will be published by the Alumni Association in October and will include pictures to facilitate introductions. Mike hopes to go one step further and provide seminars on exam-taking in late fall. Format changes this year will include regular columns by the Dean and the SBA, as well as a calendar of events on the last page. I endeavored over the summer to produce a status report for Dean Barron on student representation in faculty committees, and cooperated with Professor Zenoff in her efforts to produce a self-study of the Law School for the ABA by early 1980.

Looking ahead, the year is fraught with plans for student activities and projects. Of course, there will be the annual softball

and racquetball tournaments. In addition, Professor Cheh suggests a 5 mile run with T-shirts (Race Ipsa Loquitur?) to benefit the SBA, or some other worthy cause. Professor Banzhaf has submitted a detailed proposal to the SBA for a volleyball tournament to be held in early fall. The "Law Revue" will attempt to surpass last year's successful production with a play due in February. In addition, each of the student organizations has geared up to sponsor guest lecturers and other events.

Carlos DelValle, SBA day vice-president, is organizing a lecture series by inviting renowned political and legal figures to speak on current issues. Carlos also hopes to initiate informal seminars to be given by members of our faculty. Steve Rosario, vice-president of student affairs, is planning more beer blasts and hopefully another semester-end party to rival the one he organized last May on the Potomac River. Randy Arndt has kept us in top fiscal shape, managing the largest budget in the SBA's history. Eli Ciambone will keep you abreast of SBA activities through her regular "Advocate" column, "Bar Hopping". Should you have suggestions and ideas (or complaints), bring them to your elected representatives: Bill Shore (night V-P); Sandra Peaches, Dana Arnold, Greg Greenfield (2d Yr. day); Ron McCall (2d Yr. night); Elliot Chabot, Steven Blair, and Gary Michaels (3d Yr. Day). First year representatives will be elected in late September from each of the five sections.

In addition to the efforts of those mentioned above, we will need continuing student partici-

pation to ensure that student concerns are reflected in administrative decision-making. We made great strides last year as the students and administration cooperatively identified feasible improvements and implemented necessary changes. As this year's entering class is one of the largest ever at the Law School, certain accommodations will be necessary. For example, the provision of adequate study space at exam time will be required, in addition to greater curtesy in utilizing limited library resources.

Become involved. Stop by the SBA office (301 Bacon) and participate in SBA activities. Join us as we continue to work with the administration in keeping the Law School environment beneficial and responsive to student needs. Thanks.

Orchestra Rehearsals Begin

The George Washington University Orchestra, directed by George Steiner, begins rehearsals for its 1979-80 season on Wednesday, September 5, at 8:00 P.M., in Lisner Auditorium, 21st and H Streets, N.W. Qualified musicians from the community are invited to participate along with the university students. Openings exist in all sections of the orchestra.

For further information, call the Music Department at 676-6245.

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condoning the above incident by not responding and trying to avoid similar events in the future. The honor code could eventually be a mere gesture, a Quixotic stab at an everpresent problem, but isn't the effort better than simply resigning oneself to an ugly situation.

Obviously an honor code will not solve the entire problem and there are other more pragmatic practices which might also help to alleviate the problem.

Faculty vacations do not begin with the end of classes. There is no excuse, bar an Act of God, for a professor not being present to help proctor his own exams. Grade anonymity is not threatened as some other proctor may collect the exams as is done presently. Further, the professor should

be there to help clear up any ambiguities, or technical errors, or general questions during the exams. (It is rumored that some profs do not even proof read their own exams but slough the work off on their secretary. Such a clerk for \$4100.)

Eating on exams is too offensive to be ignored. The incident which provoked this editorial will probably end where it is and right now that may be just as well. But the school and particularly the students must respond to the problems point out. They must respond not only to preserve fairness in grading of exams, but far more importantly, they must respond if they want to be able to take pride twenty years hence, in the fact that they are lawyers.



Photo by Dana Dembrow

Former Dean Robert Kramer (left) and new Dean Jerome Barron.

Dean's Corner

As we begin this academic year, I would like to note a few developments that will affect the life of the school during the coming year. First, I would like to call the attention of the school to the presence on the faculty this year of two Visiting Professors, Professor Howard Fink of Ohio State University and Professor Tom Dienes, who is a regular member of the American University Law School faculty and who comes to us this year after having served most recently as a Professor of Law at Cornell Law School. Professor Fink is an acknowledged expert in Federal Practice which deals with the Federal Judicial Code. Appropriately enough, Professor Fink will be teaching Federal Jurisdiction, Civil Procedure and Environmental Litigation. At Ohio State where Professor Fink has taught many years, he is known as a popular and stimulating teacher. Tom Dienes has a similar reputation as a teacher. He is the co-author of a casebook in constitutional law, *Constitutional Law: Principles and Policy* and most recently, the Handbook of Free Speech and Free Press published by Little-Brown. Not the least of his accomplishments is that he has been able to survive working with me on both of these books.

With respect to the Law Center's facilities, I hope students have noted the new carpeting on the first three floors of Stockton Hall. Its function is to brighten all our lives. Please wipe your feet! We have tried to do some redecorating in the student lounge in the first floor of Bacon Hall and a new faculty lounge has been established on the fourth floor of Stockton Hall. These developments have been possible through the cooperation of the University administration in Rice Hall and through the help as well of Dean Potts.

Students may also remember that in the late spring, President Elliott announced a building expansion program for the Law Center. As a result, the Space Needs Committee, headed by Professor Rothschild was created. The Space Needs Committee is presently embarked upon making

recommendations with respect to the needed space.

Other law school developments that might be commented upon are the fact that a good many more people accepted our invitation to become members of the first-year class than we had anticipated. In a time when many law schools are reaching into their waiting lists to secure the requisite number of students for their first-year class, we believe this phenomenon speaks well for our law school and its place in the world. Due to the sense of collegial responsibility exhibited by Professor Cibinic and Professor Sirulnik—each of whom has agreed on short notice to teach new and unscheduled sections of Contracts and Criminal Law respectively—this abundance of students ought not to cause any problems. We had already scheduled a fifth section of torts to be taught by Professor Dienes. As a result, first-year sections in the first semester should be no longer than in previous years. All in all, through the help of faculty, staff and upper class students—specifically Mike Cooley and Sue Bastress who labored to make the orientation successful—the first-year class ought to find their experience here in the coming year to be exciting and meaningful.

The plans for a building, the task of faculty recruitment and the on-going self study led by Professor Zenoff and her committee all promise to provide a busy agenda. Those tasks are, of course, all designed to facilitate our central task of teaching and studying law. In short, it is the hope of the Dean's office, including myself, Dean Edward Potts, Bob Stanek, our new assistant Dean for Admissions, Mrs. Audrey Free, Director of Student Assistance, Lynn Hiner, Director of Placement, and Mrs. Evelyn Porter, Director of Services to be able to meet your needs in the coming year.

For the first-year class, I want to close with a special word of welcome. We are both in our first year together. I look forward to working with you.

Dean Jerome A. Barron

The Future of Legal Services for Middle Income Americans

by Robert Moilanen, Barbara Klein, & Bill Lieth

Discussions of consumer rights and remedies become mere academic exercises unless the practical problem of articulating consumer grievances is explored. The role of the lawyer and the legal profession is one of articulation and advocacy. If an aggrieved consumer has competent counsel, he may be able to bring a successful action. Without counsel, a consumer's rights are unprotected and abuses in commercial practice remain unchecked. Ralph Nader put it succinctly when he said "...rights...in our legal system have little or no operational meaning without remedies and lawyers to put those remedies into practice against exploitation."

Recently, much attention has been focused on the problem of delivering reasonably priced and easily accessible legal services to the middle income Americans who are ineligible for the free legal assistance programs available to the poor but who cannot, or believe they cannot, afford legal services as they are presently offered. Interest in the plight of "our forgotten clients" has been stimulated by recent social, economic and legal developments.

The primary efforts directed towards making legal services available to moderate income people have been directed to the development of special law offices (or clinics) for people of

moderate means, and to group and prepaid legal service programs.

The purpose of the middle class clinic is to reduce the cost of legal services to middle income people, maintain or improve the quality of the services provided, and make legal assistance more easily available to middle income people. The theory underlying the legal clinic concept is that through efficient internal mechanisms, and cost and time saving devices, a firm can handle a large volume of fairly routine cases well and inexpensively.

Most clinics rely on several methods to reduce costs while improving service. First, each attorney within the office specializes in one or more frequently encountered areas of the law. The expertise developed enables the attorney to quickly and competently deal with the problem presented. Second, most clinics have efficient internal mechanisms and procedures. Routine tasks are standardized as much in advance as possible so that little individual time-consuming drafting need be done, except for special problems. Advocates argue that in addition to increasing efficiency, the system improves the quality of the services. The standardized procedures ensure against potential omissions and negligence. It maximizes the probability that the right

questions will be asked, the necessary information gathered, and the pleadings filed correctly and on time. Most clinics employ paralegals and other laypersons to perform tasks which do not require a lawyer and which can be done as competently by a layperson as by an attorney. Valuable and costly lawyer time is thereby saved. Additionally, some clinics have found that legal assistants do better work on their assigned jobs than lawyers do on the same task. The paralegals do not engage in offering legal advice, court representation of clients, or other tasks which should only be performed by an attorney. Office overhead is kept low. Finally, clinic profit on each case is small.

Increased availability of attorneys depends upon accommodation of the law office to the needs of the people it purports to serve as well as reducing costs. Most clinics have evening and Saturday hours, and most are located in neighborhood shopping districts to provide easy accessibility. Most take credit cards.

Until recently, legal clinics had not flourished, however, many have encountered active resistance from the organized bar. Opponents of legal clinics argue that they provide unfair competition and will take business away from individual practitioners and small firms. Clinic advocates disagree and say that

the competition is beneficial to the profession and the public. They add that the clinics would not be depriving existing lawyers of potential clients but instead would attract those people who would normally eschew legal counsel because of the expense.

As recently as 1976, there were only six legal clinics operating in the entire country. Estimates place the current figure at about 200. This dramatic increase is attributed to the ability of clinics to advertise as a result of the *Bates* decision. In fact, the lack of advertising was blamed by the A.B.A. for the failure of the experimental clinic that it had funded in Philadelphia. While recognizing that clinics "are not a panacea for all the problems of our present legal delivery system," Stephen Myers, one of the founders of the first legal clinic seems correct when he concludes that, "... properly conceived and managed, legal clinics can and will reduce the cost of legal services for moderate-income people and increase the availability of attorneys to the general public."

The most dynamic area in the development of legal service delivery systems is the realm of group and prepaid legal service plans. A prepaid plan is one in which the individual client pays in advance for legal services which he may need or use in the future. Prepaid plans encompass legal

insurance plans designed to cover individuals as well as group services such as those sponsored by unions, consumer groups, and student organizations. A group plan may be prepaid but need not be. The term "prepaid" is used to refer to an arrangement between a group of clients and a lawyer or group of lawyers in which the client generally receives limited free advice and discounted follow-up services in exchange for the volume of trade the group can provide the attorney. Group services are prepaid whenever members prepay an amount in the program in order to create an insurance feature which spreads the risk of use and loss among the members of the group. The insurance aspect operates for legal services in a manner similar to the way Blue Cross/Blue Shield operates for medical services.

Historically, prepaid legal service plans have been plagued with charges that aspects of the programs have involved unethical behavior. Programs were charged with violating the Canons prohibiting advertising, solicitation, unauthorized practice of law, and the involvement of "intermediaries" in delivering legal services. Litigation and the revisions in the Code of Professional Responsibility have removed most of the problems that had served to inhibit growth of the plans previously. *Continued on page 9*

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Phi Delta Phi's Plans

by Jill A. Kotvis

The officers of Phi Delta Phi, the international legal fraternity, have been meeting this summer and planning an active calendar for the Fall. For first year students an orientation session will be staffed by second and third year Phi-Delta Phis who will be available to answer any questions, academic or otherwise. It will be at 3:30 on Wednesday, August 29, in Stockton Hall. The next evening from 4:00-5:45 Phi Delta Phi will sponsor a Happy Hour, providing prospective members with an opportunity to meet Phi

Delta Phi students and professors, and learn what the fraternity is all about.

A "JOB SEMINAR" on September 4 at 6:30 will include representatives from two types of law firms, one large and one small, a corporate entity, and the federal government. The representatives which include Ms. Susan Moss, an attorney with the Justice Department criminal division and Mr. Henry Berliner, International President of Phi Delta Phi, 1975-77, will discuss interviewing techniques, and procedures for applying for summer, part time and

full time legal positions.

Invitations to join Phi Delta Phi will be mailed the week of September 10, and the first organizational meeting will be September 13 at 4:30 in Stockton Hall.

On September 26 the activities culminate with a joint initiation involving the area university inns. Initiation will take place at Great Hall, in the Department of Justice main building, and a reception will follow the 6:00 o'clock ceremonies.

Three October events are also

planned:

1) A Brown Bag Lunch with Professor Robert Park on Monday October 8 at 12:20-1:30—Professor Park will talk on "What is 'the right to privacy'".

2) U.S. District Court Judge Joyce Green will be a guest speaker on Wednesday, October 17 at 6:30 p.m. She will discuss the competency of attorneys before the bench, and today's legal educational system. Wine and cheese will follow.

3) A tentative date of October

20 is set for a joint gathering of area Phi Delta Phi Inns—probably in the form of a party.

Phi Delta Phi activities are open to all students and our bulletin board on the first floor of Stockton Hall will give further details of listed events. If you have any further questions, feel free to call one of the following officers:

Magister, Jill Kotvis, 676-7783

Vice Magister, Linda Caruso, 530-7970

Vice Magister, Carter Strong, 521-6320

The Placement Picture

The employment picture for graduates of American Bar Association approved law schools has shown moderate improvement over a five year period according to the National Association for Law Placement in a report issued at its annual conference in San Diego this month. The Class of 1978 Employment Report revealed that 21,368 out of 22,675 or 94.2% of the law graduate who were qualified and seeking employment had obtained a position by the time of the survey, which is conducted annually by NALP after graduates from the preceding year have had a chance to take and pass the bar exam.

The survey shows that the majority of law graduates (53%) entered the private practice of law. Of these, 12.8% joined firms of greater than fifty lawyers, 9.5% were self-employed, while the rest became associated with small to medium-sized firms. In addition, 15.5% of the graduates entered government service, 10.6% went to work for business concerns, 8.9% accepted judicial clerkships, 5.9% chose public interest-public service jobs, 3.5% pursued academic careers, while 1.9% volunteered for military service, and 0.7% went into fields classified as "other."

The NALP statistics show that the percentage entering the various categories has remained relatively stable over the last five years, with the largest shift being a decline in those entering government service, from a high of 17.6% in 1975 to 15.5% in 1978. "This would seem to indicate," says NALP President, Dr. Nick A. LaPlaca of McGeorge Law

School who conducted the study, "that the job market is not as tight as some sources have indicated."

At the same time, there seems to be an increase in the variety of jobs that law grads are accepting, which may represent both newly developing needs for lawyers in society and a tighter market in the traditional fields: law firms, corporate law departments, government agencies, formal legal services programs, judicial clerkships, and academic and military legal positions.

These "new" fields as compiled by NALP include over one hundred different kinds of jobs for graduates who were not seeking traditional legal employment. "This shows clearly," asserts LaPlaca, "that a law degree is the most versatile degree a person can receive in today's society."

NALP also obtained figures on geographic distribution of the new lawyers, confirming the theory that graduates are settling predominately in urban areas. The twelve cities with the largest numbers of law graduates settling there—New York (1,687), Washington, D.C. (1,312), Chicago (728), Los Angeles, (648), Boston (471), Philadelphia (456), San Francisco (420), Minneapolis (359), Houston (304), Denver (259), Atlanta (257), and Dallas (227)—account for 35% of all graduates. Likewise, the six most populous states—New York, California, Texas, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Ohio—plus the District of Columbia, assimilate almost half of the new lawyers in the United States.

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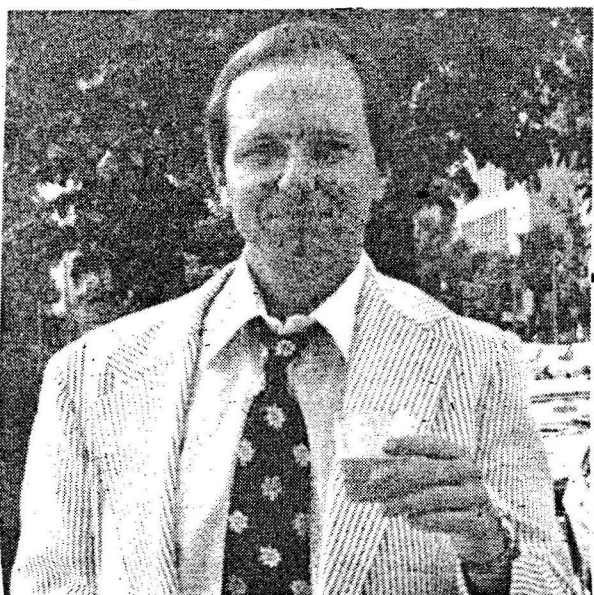
The following is a list of full-time faculty members at the National Law Center. They are at the disposal of any member of the student body for course counseling and legal instruction. Don't graduate without getting to know a few.

JEFFREY M. ALBERT — ext. 6738, Bacon Hall rm. 404;

B.A. 1956, Princeton University; L.L.B. 1959, Harvard University; L.L.M. 1962, New York University; courses: commercial law, evidence, labor law

JOHN F. BANZHAF III — ext. 7229, Bacon Hall rm. 302A;

B.S. in E.E. 1962, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; J.D. 1965, Columbia University; Executive Director, ASH (Action on Smoking and Health); Project director, National Center for Law and the Deaf; courses: administrative law, torts, legal activism; The Public Interest Lawyer.



Prof. John F. Banzhaf III

HUGH Y. BERNARD — ext. 7337, Library rm. 505A; B.A. 1941, University of Georgia; B.S. in L.S. 1947, Columbia University; J.D. 1961, George Washington University; G.W. Professor since 1962; Librarian of the Jacob Burns Law Library.

JAMES M. BROWN — ext. 6765, Stockton Hall rm. 411;

P.A. 1943, University of Illinois; J.D. 1963, University of Florida; Director of Land Use Management and Control Program; courses: land use planning, real estate transactions, real property; Specializing in game theory.

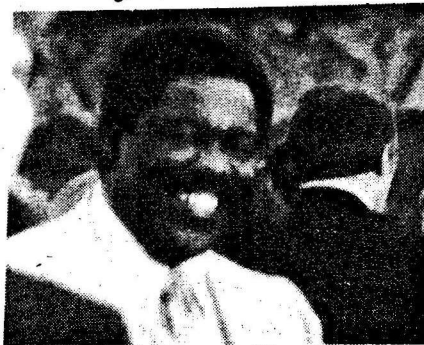
GERALD M. CAPLAN — ext. 7390, Library rm. 501C; B.A. 1959, M.A. 1960, J.D. 1963, Northwestern University; Director, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Department of Justice, 1973-77; courses: contracts, criminal law, criminal procedure.

JAMES P. CHANDLER — ext. 4943, Bacon Hall rm. 403C;

B.A. 1963, University of California, Berkeley; J.D. 1970, University of California, Davis; LL.M. 1971, Harvard University; Consultant, U.S. Government Accounting Office; courses: property, trusts, law and computers.



Prof. Mary M. Cheh



Prof. James P. Chandler

MARY M. CHEH—ext. , Bacon Hall rm. B.A. 1972, Douglass College; J.D. 1975, Rutgers Law School; LL.M. 1977, Harvard Law School; courses: constitutional law, corporations

JOHN CIBINIC—ext. 6815, Bacon Hall rm. 303D; B.A. 1956, University of Pittsburgh; J.D. 1960, George Washington University; GW professor since 1963; courses: accounting, contracts, remedies.

THOMAS F. COURTLESS — ext. 6345, Building D, rm. 201B;

B.A. 1955, Pennsylvania State University; M.A. 1960, Ph.D. 1966, University of Maryland; Professor of Law and of Sociology; Director of the Institute of Law, Psychiatry & Criminology.

RICHARD F. FIELDING (Associate Professor) — ext. 7261, Stockton Hall rm. 409;

B.A. 1966, St. John's College (Maryland); M.A. 1969, J.D. 1973, University of Chicago; courses: taxation, commercial law, corporations, contracts.



Prof. Richard Fielding

GILBERT J. GINSBURG — ext. 6815, Bacon Hall rm. 303D;

B.A. 1954, B.A. in Law 1955, J.D. 1957, University of Chicago; Director, Government Contracts Program; author, Cases & Materials on Federal Labor Standards (1976); Cases & Materials on Equal Employment (1976); courses: government contracts, accounting, civil rights, commercial paper, contracts, labor law, remedies, sales.

HAROLD P. GREEN (Professor Emeritus)—ext. 6366, Stockton Hall rm. 412;

B.A. 1942, J.D. 1948, University of Chicago; GW professor since 1964; Attorney for U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, 1950-54; Private practice 1955-77; courses: corporations, constitutional law, law and science.

REID J. HAMBRICK — ext. 6747, Stockton Hall rm. 417;

B.A. 1938, Wofford College; LL.B. 1942, Duke University; GW professor since 1957; IRS attorney 1949-57; courses: corporation finance, federal income taxation.

IRVING KAYTON — ext. 7206 or 7208, Bacon Hall rm. 403D;

B.A. 1951, Cornell University; LL.B. 1957, New York University; LL.M. 1964, J.S.D. 1967, Columbia University; GW professor since 1964; author, Patent Property, Cases and Readings; author, Patent Property, Cases and Readings; courses: patent, copyright and trademark law, civil procedure; Director, Patent Law Program.

DAVID I. KEMPLER — ext. 6781, Bacon Hall rm. 404B;

B.S., University of Pennsylvania, J.D., University of Connecticut, LL.M. Georgetown; adjunct professor, Catholic, Georgetown, Antioch, courses: federal income and corporate taxation.

HERBERT J. LIEBESNY — ext. 7136, 2025 Eye St., rm. 120;

(Temporarily on sick leave.) J.D. 1935, University of Vienna; Project Coordinator, Afghan Legal Training Program.

DAVID C. (GREEN) LOWTHER — ext. 6752, Stockton Hall rm. 407;

B.A. 1948, Harvard University; LL.B. 1951, University of Virginia; GW professor since 1961; courses: anti-trust, civil procedure, conflict of laws, criminal law, equity, federal jurisdiction.

WILLIAM T. MALLISON — ext. 6790, Stockton Hall rm. 406;

B.A. 1940, University of Washington; LL.B. 1948, Vanderbilt University; J.S.D. 1967, Yale University; GW professor since 1951; Director, International Law Program.

LOUIS H. MAYO — ext. 7380, Main Library rm. 714;

B.S. 1940, U.S. Naval Academy; LL.B. 1949, University of Virginia; J.S.D. 1953, Yale University; Vice President for Policy Studies and Special Projects; GW professor since 1950.

LEROY S. MERRIFIELD — ext. 6745, Stockton Hall rm. 408;

B.A. 1938, LL.B. 1941, University of Minnesota; M.P.A. 1942, S.J.D. 1956, Harvard University; author, Materials and Cases on Collective Bargaining and Labor Arbitration (w/Smith & Rothschild) (1970), Cases and Materials on Labor Relations Law (1974); Acting Dean 1948-49; Senior faculty member, GW professor since 1947; Lobingier Professor of Jurisprudence and Comparative Law.

ARTHUR S. MILLER (Professor Emeritus) — ext. 6365, Stockton Hall, rm. 405;

B.A. 1938, Willamette University; LL.B. 1949, Stanford University; J.S.D. 1959, Yale University; (Retired in 1978.)

RALPH C. NASH — ext. 6272, Stockton Hall rm. 418; B.A. 1953, Princeton University; J.D. 1957, George Washington University; GW professor since 1961; associate dean 1966-72; author, Federal Procurement Law (w/Cibinic) (1966); specialty: government contracts.

DENNIS M. O'DEA (Visiting Professor)—ext. 6815, Bacon Hall rm. 303D;

B.A., University of Notre Dame, J.D., University of Michigan; Associate Professor, Syracuse University College of Law.

SAUL C. OPPENHEIM (Distinguished Scholar and Adviser);

B.A. 1918, M.A. 1920, Columbia University; J.D. 1926, S.J.D. 1929, University of Michigan; LL.D. 1973, George Washington University.

ROBERT E. PARK — ext. 6750, Bacon Hall rm. 403B; B.S. 1952; B.A. 1957, J.D. 1961, University of Florida; LL.M. 1965, Yale University; courses: administrative law, constitutional law, corporations, jurisprudence.

MAXIMILIAN A. POCK — ext. 6776, Stockton Hall rm. 418;

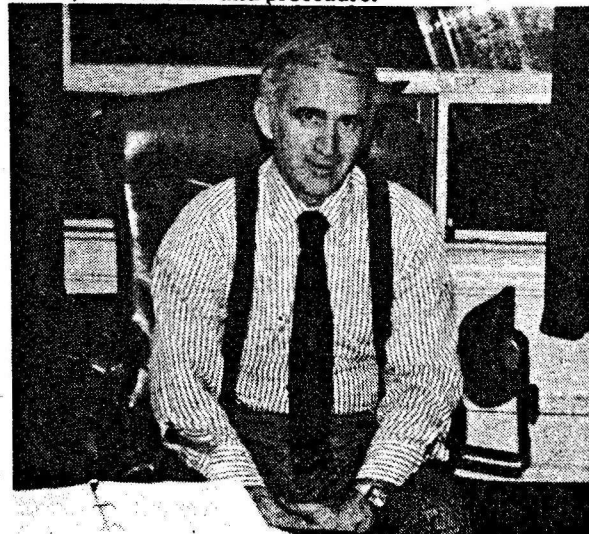
J.D. 1958, University of Iowa; S.J.D. 1962, University of Michigan; courses: contracts, equity, insurance, conflict of laws; Teaches bar review course on contracts.

ARNOLD W. REITZE — ext. 6908, Library rm. 501D;

B.A. 1960, Fairleigh Dickinson University; J.D. 1962, Rutgers — The State University (Newark); Director, Environmental Law Program; author, Environmental Planning: Law of Land and Resources (1974); courses: environmental law, natural resources, water rights, administrative law.

DAVID ROBINSON — ext. 6759, Bacon Hall rm. 303B;

B.A. 1950, Reed College; J.D. 1956, Columbia University; LL.M. 1965, Harvard University; courses: evidence, criminal law and procedure.



Prof. David Robinson

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Page Seven



Prof. Susan Deller Ross

SUSAN DELLER ROSS (Visiting Professor) — ext. 3702, Bacon Hall rm. 404A; B.A., Knox College, J.D., New York University School of Law; Lecturer at Columbia University Law School; Clinical Director, Women's Rights Project, ACLU.

DONALD P. ROTHSCCHILD — ext. 6364, Library rm. 507; B.A. 1950, University of Michigan; J.D. 1965, University of Toledo; LL.M. 1966, Harvard University; Director, Consumer HELP; author, Consumer Protection Text and Materials (1977), Materials and Cases on Collective Bargaining and Labor Arbitration (w/Smith and Merrifield) (1970); courses: commercial law, consumer law, sales, negotiable instruments.

LEWIS A. SCHILLER — ext. 6909, Library rm. 504; B.A. 1950, LL.B. 1952, University of Texas at Austin; M.A. 1958, Tufts University; GW professor since 1962; courses: agency and partnership, property, real estate transactions, insurance.

TERESA M. SCHWARTZ — ext. 6781, Bacon Hall rm. 404B;

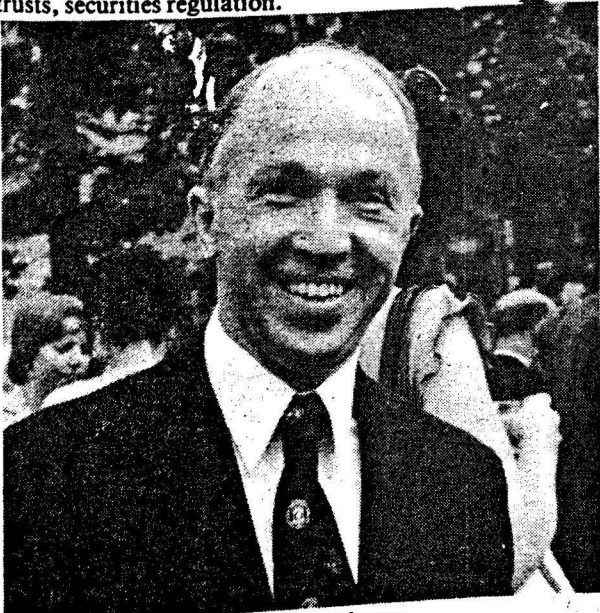
B.A. 1965, Stanford University; J.D. 1971, George Washington University; courses: products liability, torts, civil procedure, commercial paper.

DAVID SEIDELSON — ext. 6910, Library rm. 508; B.A. 1951, LL.B. 1956, University of Pittsburgh; courses: torts, evidence, conflict of laws, corporations; GW Professor since 1960.

DAVID J. SHARPE — ext. 6754, Library rm. 506; B.A. 1950, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; LL.B. 1955, S.J.D. 1969, Harvard University; GW professor since 1960; author, Cases and Materials on Admiralty (1974), Problems in Forensic Medicine (1970); courses: admiralty, law and medicine, agency, civil procedure, remedies.

ERIC S. SIRULNIK — ext. 7463, Bacon Hall rm. 101D; B.A. 1965, Franklin and Marshall College; J.D. 1968, Boston University; LL.M. 1970, George Washington University; Director of Clinical Programs; courses: urban law, administration of criminal justice, torts; Principal supervisor of independent studies.

LEWIS D. SOLOMON — ext. 6753, Library rm. 501B; B.A. 1963, Cornell University; J.D. 1966, Yale University; author, Humanizing the Corporation (1977); courses: federal income taxation, corporations, agency, trusts, securities regulation.



Prof. David J. Sharpe

JAMES E. STARRS — ext. 6770, Bacon Hall rm. 303C; B.A., LL.B. 1958, St. John's University, New York; LL.M. 1959, New York University; GW professor since 1964; courses: criminal law and procedure, equity, forensic science, law and poverty, real property, torts.

RUSSELL B. STEVENSON — ext. 7483, Bacon Hall rm. 403;

B.M.E. 1964, Cornell University; J.D. 1969, Harvard University; just returned from one year leave as a Fulbright Lecturer at the University of Paris, France; courses: business planning, corporations, international transactions.

DAVID B. WEAVER — ext. 6775, Stockton Hall rm. 404;

B.A. 1943, Ohio Wesleyan University; J.D. 1948, Case Western Reserve University; author, Wills of the U.S. Presidents (1976); courses: estate planning, trusts and estates, federal income taxation; GW professor since 1949.

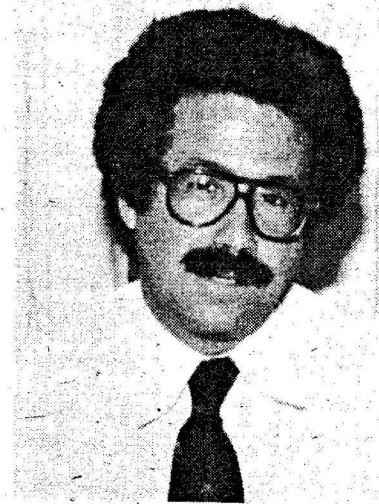
GLEN E. WESTON — ext. 6746, Stockton Hall rm. 405; B.S. 1943, University of Maryland; J.D. 1948, George Washington University; Oppenheim Professor of Antitrust and Trade Regulation Law; GW professor since 1949; author, Federal Antitrust Laws: Cases and Comments (w/Oppenheim) (1968), Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection: Cases and Comments (w/Oppenheim) (1974), Lawyers Robinson-Patman Act Sourcebook (w/Oppenheim) (1971); specialty: anti-trust and trade regulation.



Prof. Lewis D. Solomon

ELYCE (FERSTER) ZENOFF — ext. 6954, Library rm. 501A;

B.S. 1951, University of Wisconsin; LL.B. 1954, Northwestern University; author, Mental Impairment and Legal Incompetency (1968), Readings in Law and Psychiatry (1968); courses: criminal law, law and psychiatry, legislation, juvenile law.



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New Profs

HOWARD FINK, Prof. Ohio State University College of Law. b. 1933. B.S., 1955, Cornell; LL.B., 1958, Yale. Admitted: NY, 1958; CT, 1962; OH, 1970. Research Ass't., Yale, 1958-61; Spec. Ass't., Jud. Conf. Adv. Comm. on Rules of Evidence for the Fed. Cts., 1961-63; Research Assoc., Yale, 1963-65; Assoc. Prof., Ohio State, 1965-67; Prof., since 1967; Vis. Prof., Illinois, 1970-71; Vis. Prof., San Diego, 1975. Subjects: Admiralty; Civil Procedure; Federal Jurisdiction; Introduction to the American Legal System (for Disadvantaged Undergraduate Students); Land Use; Law and the Political Process, (S); Local Government; Social and Environmental Litigation, (S); Moore's Federal Practice, Vols. 1, 2, 3B, 7B, (with Moore); Editor, Supplement to Moore's Federal Practice, 1962, 1963; Moore's Federal Rules Pamphlet (with Moore), 1966, 1968.

THOMAS C. DIENES, Prof. American University, Washington College of Law. b. 1940. J.D., 1964; Ph.D., 1968, Northwestern. Notes and Comments Editor, NW. U.L. Rev.; Editorial Bd., Law & Society Rev. Admitted: IL, 1964. Ass't. Prof., Houston, 1967-69; Ass't. Prof., Houston, Coll. of Law & Dept. of Pol. Sci., 1969-70; Assoc. Prof., American, Coll. of Law & Sch. of Gov't, 1970-73; Prof., since 1973. Subjects: Civil Rights, (S); Constitutional Law, (S); Constitutional Law; Criminal Law; Criminal Procedure; Law and Society, (S); Torts. Law, Politics and Birth Control, 1972; Constitutional Law: Principles and Policy-Cases and Materials (with Barron), 1975. Member: Am. Pol. Sci. Ass'n.; Law and Soc. Ass'n.; Am. Acad. Pol. & Sci.; Coif. Research Assoc., The Brookings Inst., Bankruptcy Study, summer 1966; Consult., Nat'l. Inst. for Educ. in Law and Poverty, 1967-70; Consult., Office of Economic Opportunity, 1968-70; Ad Hoc Reviewer, N.S.F.; Mem., Title I Audit Hearing Bd., U.S. Dep't of Educ., 1975-78. Vis. Prof. 1978-79, Cornell.

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Public Interest Tithing

Continued from page 1

America revealed that the 1975 budgets of all tax-exempt public interest law centers in the country totalled only about \$40 million, less than the combined revenues of two major Wall Street law firms. At that time, only 600 members of the bar nationwide were working as public interest attorneys (defined as attorneys providing legal representation to previously unrepresented groups and interests). Moreover, financial support for public interest law is unstable aside from being relatively meager, depending as it does on temporary or nonrenewable foundation grants.

Access to Justice Problems

Although the necessity of creating a stable source of funding to support public interest representation is a long term goal of the organization, the more immediate need is for a coordinated and sustained effort to ameliorate problems of "access" which face the underrepresented and their advocates. Procedural, representational and organizational barriers to effective representation thwart all public interest groups, whatever their cause. For example:

1. In recent decisions, particularly *Simon v. Eastern Kentucky Welfare Rights Organization* and *Warth v. Seldin*, the Supreme Court has imposed substantial restrictions on who may bring suits in the federal courts. These restrictions are based, in part, not on the constitutional requirements of a "case or controversy," but rather on artificial limitations imposed by the Court to ease the congestion of federal court dockets. These new "prudential" standing requirements pose a problem in that much unlawful government action such as that alleged in *Simon* and *Warth* will be unreviewable, because no one will be able to challenge it. In *Simon*, for instance, poor people who attempted to challenge an Internal Revenue Service ruling, which they alleged would encourage certain hospitals to deny them below cost medical service, were told they lacked standing to test the legality of the I.R.S. action.

What is required is a mandate from Congress—such as a bill introduced last session—to eliminate the nonconstitutional standing limitations.

2. The Burger Court has effectively put a stop to the practice of recognizing implied causes of action (private attorneys general). In *Cort v. Ash*, the Court refused

to recognize a private cause of action by shareholders to recover illegal corporate campaign contributions. This meant that only the government could enforce the law, which in most cases would mean no enforcement at all.

A possible solution would be the enactment of a statute providing that whenever enforcement of a criminal or administrative law or regulation would benefit a citizen, the citizen would have an implied cause of action and standing to enforce it.

3. The requirement of individual notice to class members has made the cost of bringing consumer litigation in federal courts prohibitive. Moreover the prohibition against aggregating class action claims to meet the \$10,000 requirement for federal question jurisdiction and recent restrictions on attorney's fees have kept much public interest litigation out of the federal courts.

4. Judges, United States Attorneys and other public officials are often appointed to satisfy patronage obligations rather than on the basis of merit.

Lawyers are Too Expensive

These are not the only "access to justice" problems crying out for remedial action. One of the most fundamental prerequisites for the effective representation of any interest—public or private—is the ability to afford an attorney. In public interest work, this takes the form of plaintiff's inability to win attorney's fees save in the types of cases for which statutes expressly authorize fee awards. The inability to afford attorneys is a dilemma that affects private citizens as well as public interest groups. Mr. Tony Winsor of the Massachusetts Law Reform Institute estimates that over half the people in the country cannot afford legal help as presently available, except in crisis situations. While legal aid clinics, sliding fee scales and prepaid legal service proposals promise to be of some help, much work needs to be done to make legal services affordable to all who need them. Related to this problem is the limited availability of forms for resolving disputes without the necessity of attorneys. How well small claims courts meet this need is another problem worthy of attention.

How EJF Works

In order to deal effectively with these and other access issues on a local and a national scale and to satisfy EJF pledgers' desires to see local chapters, EJF agreed

upon a two-tiered structure. To handle the access issues that are national in scope, EJF plans to establish a Washington office. At the same time, local chapters will be formed to deal with local access to justice issues. Eventually, it is expected that a substantial portion of the monies tithed will go to local chapters. As of this writing, local EJF chapters have been formed in Boston and Washington.

The Equal Justice Foundation will be governed by an eleven member board of directors. Eight of the members will be lawyers and three will be law students; elections are currently being held. Members will also shape the policy and direction of the organization through periodic referenda and surveys. Until the board of directors is elected, a Transition Council with representatives from each of the 17 schools that obtained pledgers in the past year is governing EJF.

The Equal Justice Foundation at G.W.

A core group of some twenty people has formed at George Washington. A number of organizational meetings have been held in the last few weeks in preparation for March's pledge drive. Students or faculty interested in assisting in the effort or in search of more detailed information should contact Bob Krakow, Rich Goldman, or Doug Mishkin at the Consumer Help Center.

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Continued from page 1

istered to the members of the university, one may then check to see if the Club is financially effective. The conclusion of such an investigation, is that while students are paying a hell of a lot of money, these President Club members, despite the loftiness of their intentions to contribute to the GW building fund are getting a pretty good deal.

Consider a squash facility presently under construction located on 19th between L and M street NW. There are three squash courts and locker rooms available. No firm price is available but one spokesman estimated \$500 per year as a minimum and another thought closer to \$950-1000: for just squash courts, sauna, lockers and a downtown location. No swimming pool.

At the YMCA, also with a downtown location, which is helpful for the fat cats who wish to be so only figuratively, the first Year cost \$537. After the first year, the cost is only \$28.08 per month, but guests cost can add up with the minimum charge being \$10 and the prime time charge, when most of the courts are reserved at GW for the President's Club members costing up to \$20 for guests at the Y.

At the Office health Club at 1990 M St NW, again downtown, only saunas, steambaths, and

exercise rooms, with various electronic equipment are available for \$294 per year. There is no pool, or squash or racquetball courts.

To give you an idea of how much squash, and racquetball courts are worth, the Arlington Tennis and Squash Club at 3400 North 13th Street, Arlington, VA. (a considerable jog for the downtown businessman or attorney who wants to get a quick swim or game in during his lunch hour) charges \$60 for an initial membership fee and \$325 annually for unlimited use of their squash courts.

At the Watergate Health Club, one pays \$525 a year to have access to a weight room, sauna and swimming pool. Again no squash or racquetball but there is a downtown location.

Mr. Faris, the Athletic Director, was asked if he thought the \$500 per year was a little low when one considered the fact that the student's interest was being sacrificed, that the facility was downtown, offered at least as good if not better equipment and options than any other health club in the area, a \$200 per year tax deduction, if even paid by the individual (think of the advantage of a membership for a business and being able to offer a potential client a game of squash and swim for only \$3.) at a price cheaper than most other clubs. The reply, why no of course.

Legal Services for Middle Americans

Continued from page 4

The concept of prepaid legal services has been perceived as a threat by many members of the bar who fear that such programs will lead to a flood of vexatious litigation, will detract from the quality of legal services and will force the single practitioner out of business. These concerns have been proved baseless in light of a three-year study conducted by the American Bar Association in Shreveport, Louisiana. The Shreveport Plan began in 1971 as an experiment funded by the ABA, the Ford Foundation, and union member beneficiaries who contributed approximately two cents per working hour to obtain legal services. The Shreveport Plan was an "open panel" plan with a ceiling on the amount of legal benefits received. Although the results of the Shreveport Plan are still being analyzed, the anticipated problems concerning prepaid legal plans have not materialized. An ABA Journal article concluded, "The existence of a pre-paid plan does not necessarily lead to legal hypochondria; it did not in Shreveport. The existence of a pre-paid plan does not necessarily lead to abusive practice in fee setting by attorneys; it did not in Shreveport. Actually, the reverse was shown."

One of the many positive results of the Shreveport Plan has been the willingness of legal beneficiaries to seek counsel. The easing of consumer tension over seeking legal assistance is the beginning of preventive legal services.

An estimated 5,000 legal

services plans are in existence today. Plans vary widely as to the mechanisms for providing services, the extent of the coverage offered, the means by which members pay for services, and the amounts members pay for coverage. A large number of plans have been established through collective bargaining agreements and funded by allocations of union dues and employer contributions. Generally, all members of the union are automatically enrolled. Few are underwritten by insurance companies and, as employee benefit plans, they are under the Employer Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), and are therefore subject only to federal regulation and exempt from regulation by state insurance commissions.

Approximately twenty plans have been sponsored by bar associations. All are open plans, where the members are free to use any attorney who agrees to abide by the terms of the plan. Some are underwritten by insurance companies, and most involve voluntary sign-up of members rather than automatic enrollment.

A few plans have been underwritten by insurance companies. Most insurance companies, however, are reluctant to become involved in plans because they feel there is little market for legal insurance. As of June 1976,

at least two insurance companies have issued policies covering employee groups. While the availability of plans to individuals has been minimal, this type coverage appears to be increasing.

Recent developments should have a favorable effect on the expansion of prepaid and group legal service plans. In 1973, Congress amended Section 302(c) of the Taft-Hartley Act to permit unions to bargain collectively for legal service programs. Congress, responding to intensive efforts by lobbying groups, amended the Internal Revenue Code to permit employees to exclude the amounts contributed by an employer to a legal services plan and the value of benefits received from gross income. This section applies only to employer funded rather than dues funded plans, and terminates December 31, 1981.

In addition to Congressional action, public interest in group and prepaid legal services is increasing. Consumer groups, unions and even bar associations are working to improve the quality and number of plans, and to spark public interest. Group and prepaid legal service plans are, without a doubt, a vital element in delivering legal services to middle income people.

(Editor's Note: This material is an excerpt from a forthcoming article to be published in the Consumer Protection Reporting Service.)

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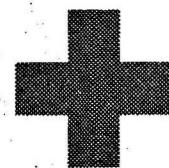
"Sorry to say, there are never enough donors."

"In fact, five people out of every 100 are doing the whole

job. That's right, five percent of the people give 100 percent of the blood that's donated."

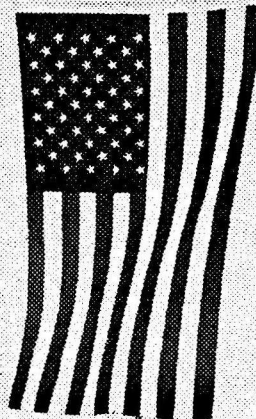
"If you're between 17 and 66, and generally healthy, you can help change all that. And your one blood donation can help up to five people to live."

"Call your Red Cross Blood Center and make a donor appointment soon. It's one way you can help keep Red Cross ready... to help others."



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Wrap-Up of the D.C. Theatre Scene

by James Sweeney and Techla Fabian

Kennedy Center

Currently running at the Kennedy Center Eisenhower Theater is Ira Levin's comedy thriller *Deathtrap* starring Brian Bedford. Now in its second year on Broadway and still a hit in London, it will run through September 1, 1979. *Deathtrap* will follow the usual Eisenhower Theater schedule of Monday through Saturday at 7:30 p.m. and Thursday and Saturday matinees at 2:00 p.m.

* * *

Coming to the Kennedy Center Concert Hall in September will be Milan's Teatro Alla Scala. The three concert series will open with Verdi's *Requiem*, which received great acclaim during La Scala's first Kennedy Center engagement in 1976.

The September 23 concert will feature Pergolesi's *Stabat Mater*, Nono's *Canto Sospeso*, Gabrieli's *Sacra Symphoniae*, and Verdi's *Te Deum*.

The final concert by La Scala's orchestra, chorus and international soloists will be an evening

of scenes from three Verdi operas: Acts IV and V of *Don Carlo* will be given complete; then the chorus "Patria Oppressa," and the tenor's scene from *Macbeth*; finally, the council chamber scene from *Simon Boccanegra*.

* * *

The Vienna State Opera will play its first U.S. engagement at the Kennedy Center from October 26 through November 11. They will stage Beethoven's only opera, *Fidelio*, conducted by Leonard Bernstein; Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro* and Richard Strauss' *Ariadne auf Naxos*, both conducted by Karl Boehm; and Strauss' *Salome*, conducted by Zubin Mehta.

* * *

Dylan Thomas *Growing Up*, Emlyn Williams' one man show about the Welsh poet continues until September 1 at the Kennedy Center Terrace Theater. It will play Monday through Saturday at 7:30 p.m. with matinees on Saturday at 2:00 p.m. There will be a special Wednesday matinee at 2:00 p.m. on August 29.

* * *

Rodgers and Hammerstein's American musical classic *Oklahoma!* will play at the Kennedy Center Opera House through September 9.

Oklahoma!, considered the first concept musical in the short history of the American musical theatre, was born when Rodgers and Hammerstein accepted an invitation from the Theatre Guild of New York in 1942 to create a new American musical. For this, their first major collaboration, they mutually agreed to abandon old methods of writing musicals. The songs and lyrics evolved directly from the plot, rather than giving music to the story. In place of formal dance numbers, American Ballets, in character with the setting, were added.

Oklahoma! will play Tuesday through Saturday evenings at 8 p.m., Sunday evenings at 7:30 p.m. and Saturday and Sunday matinees at 2 p.m.

* * *

National Theater

Timbuktu!, starring Eartha Kitt in the role of Sahleen-La-

Lune, continues at the National Theater (1321 E Street, N.W. - accessible from the Metro Center stop on the subway) until September 2. *Timbuktu!* is based on the Robert Wright and George Forrest play *Kismet* in much the same way that *The Wiz* is based on *The Wizard of Oz*. *Timbuktu!* will play Tuesday through Saturday evenings at 8 p.m. and Sunday evenings at 7:30 p.m. There will be matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 2 p.m.

* * *

Exhibits and Other Activities

At the National Gallery of Art (6th and Constitution Streets, N.W. - Smithsonian Station, Mall Exit on subway) is an exhibit of paintings of the French Romantic Period in conjunction with the festival *Paris: The Romantic Epoch* which was at Kennedy Center last May. The works are on loan from the Louvre in Paris and will be on exhibit until September 3. Included will be works by Eugene Delacroix and Gustave Courbet.

* * *

At the Octagon House (1799 New York Avenue, N.W.) is another in a series of exhibits sponsored by the American Institute of Architects, titled *Capital Losses: A Cultural History of Washington's Destroyed Buildings*. This exhibit chronicles with photographs and memorabilia, the destruction of some of Washington's most historic and interesting buildings. An overpriced book (over \$30.00) is scheduled to be published in conjunction with the exhibit. The exhibit gives the viewer a capsuled view of how badly Washington has been decimated by real estate developers and "urban renewal". The exhibit will continue until September 30. The Octagon House is open on Tuesday through Friday from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m. and on weekends from 1 to 4 p.m.

Coming up in mid-October and running through mid-January at the Octagon House will be *Gordon Conway: Illustrator, Designer of the Art Modern*. The exhibit will chronicle the life and career of the artist/costume designer/theatre designer, and the rich period (1916-1936) in which she worked.

Also in December will be *A Child's Christmas - Toys and Traditions*. The Octagon will be decorated with traditional late-eighteenth and nineteenth century decorations and will feature a special exhibit of antique toys, to be enjoyed by children of all ages. (Specific dates for the exhibit have not been set at this time.)

* * *

At the Museum of History and Technology (accessible on the subway at the Smithsonian Stop on the Blue Line, Mall Exit) is an exhibit of rare clocks, showing the variety of solutions used in representing the passage of time. The exhibit is located in the first floor Hall of Timekeeping and will remain indefinitely.

* * *

The Corcoran Gallery of Art (17th Street and New York Ave., N.W.) has an exhibit of paintings by Frederic E. Church, one of the major painters of the Hudson River School. There is a companion

exhibit on some of the less famous painters of the Hudson River School. The loosely associated group known as the Hudson River School, named for the region they so often portrayed in their landscapes, were active from the 1830's to the late 1880's. They produced exquisitely detailed views of the beauty and power of landscape, seeing in nature a metaphor for divine power and truth. Included in the exhibit is what is probably the most famous American landscape, Church's *Niagara Falls*, a panoramic view of the falls. This painting can also be seen in Metrobuses and on the subway in ads for the Corcoran Gallery. Both exhibits will be up until September 2. The Corcoran is open from 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Tuesday through Sunday, and is now free.

* * *

Another exhibit of Hudson River painters is at the Adams Davidson Gallery (3233 P Street, N.W.), along with an exhibit of American impressionistic paintings, through the end of August.

* * *

A free lecture explaining the Albert Einstein Spacearium projector will be given in the Spacearium on Saturday, September 1 at 9:00 a.m. People are urged to arrive by 8:45 a.m. to get in. The Spacearium is located in the Air and Space Museum at 7th Street and Independence Ave., S.W. (L'Enfant Plaza stop on the subway's Blue Line).

* * *

Also at the Air and Space Museum is an exhibit on aerial photography. It covers not only the works of photographers who do spectacular photography from airplanes (and one who works exclusively from blimps), but also photos taken from satellites and spacecraft. Included in the second category are images from Landsat which offer computer-enhanced views of the surface of the earth. Such images can be used to map the existence of natural resources, scan the presence and health of crops and forest lands, provide geological information and detect air and water pollution. The exhibit is in the Art Gallery on the second floor of the Air and Space Museum.

* * *

The National Air and Space Museum will also be sponsoring the Third Annual Smithsonian Frisbee Disc Festival. The festival will be held on Sunday, September 2 (rain date is September 3) from noon to 5:00 p.m. on the Mall. All events are free and open to the public. Picnics are encouraged. The festival will feature demonstrations by human and canine experts. Workshops will be available in Frisbee techniques. The festival site is bounded by Third and Fourth Streets, S.W., Independence Ave., and Madison Drive. Parking is limited. The nearest Metro subway stop is the 7th Street and Maryland Ave. Exit at the L'Enfant Plaza Station on the Blue Line. (Metro will be open Sundays beginning in September.)

* * *

Adams-Morgan Day will be September 9 on Columbia Road, N.W. Artists, musicians and crafts will be featured.

Washington Entertainment Directory

Theatre

Professional theatrical productions in the nation's capital are scarce but good. Here are a few of the most popular:

Arena State (box office 554-7890), 6th St. and Maine Ave., S.W.

Asta Theatre (information and reservations: 543-7676), 507 8th St., S.E.

Folger Theatre Group (546-4000), 201 East Capitol St., S.E.

Ford's Theatre (347-6260), 511 10th St., N.W.

Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts (254-3600), 2700 F Street, N.W.

National Theatre (phone NA8-3393), 1321 E Street, N.W.

Washington Project for the Arts (347-8304), 1227 G Street, N.W.

Museums & Galleries

Query: Where in the world are the best collections of art and history? Don't try to guess until you've seen a few of the following:

Air and Space Museum, 6th St. & Independence Ave., S.W.

Centennial Exhibition: 1876 Arts and Industries, 900 Jefferson Dr., S.W.

Corcoran Gallery of Art, 17th St. & New York Ave., N.W.

Dumbarton Oaks, 1703 - 32d St., N.W.

Folger Shakespeare Library, 201 E. Capitol St.

Freer Gallery, 12th St. and Jefferson Dr., S.W.

Hirshhorn Gallery of Modern Art, Independence Ave. and 8th St., S.W.

History and Technology, 14th St. & Constitution Ave., N.W.

Library of Congress, First & East Capitol Streets, SE.

Marine Corps, Navy Yard, 9th & M Sts., S.E.

Museum of African Art, 318 A St., N.E.

National Archives, 8th St. and Constitution Ave., N.W.

National Collection of Fine Arts, 8th & G Sts., N.W.

National Gallery of Art, 6th St. Constitution Ave., N.W.

National Gallery's East Building, 4th St. & Constitution Ave., N.W.

National Geographic, 17th & M Sts., N.W.

National Portrait Gallery, 8th & F Sts., N.W.

Natural History, 10th St. & Constitution Ave., N.W.

Navy Memorial, 9th & M Sts., S.E.

Renwick Gallery, 17th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.

Smithsonian Castle, 1000 Jefferson Dr., S.W.

Woodrow Wilson House, 2340 S St., N.W.

Nightspots

Did you think that it was just a coincidence that a saloon has the same name as a body of lawyers? If so, here are a few bars in northwest Washington that need examining:

Abbey Road, 2000 L St.

Apple Tree, 1220 19th St.

Babes, 4226 Wis. Ave.

Bayou, 3135 K St.

Beowulf, 1112 20th St.

Black Rooster, 1919 L St.

Cellar Door, 1201 34th St.

Bojangles, 20th & M Sts.

Charing Cross, 3207 M St.

Clydes, 3236 M St.

Columbia Station, 1836 Columbia Rd.

Crazy Horse, 3529 M St.

Deja Vu, 22nd & M Sts.

Desperados, 34th & Wis. Ave.

E.J. O'Riley's, 1122 18th St.

Far Inn, 3433 Conn. Ave.

Flaps Rickenbacher, 1207 19th St.

Fricky's Pub, 2572 Pa. Ave.

Greenery, 1144 18th St.

Guncher's, 3408 M St.

Mr. Day, 1144 18th St.

Mr. Henry's, Tenley Cir., Wis & Neb Aves.

Mr. Smith's, 3104 M St.

Old Stein, 1339 Conn. Ave.

One Step Down, 2577 Pa. Ave.

Paul Mall, 3235 M St.

Pierce Street Annex, 1200 19th St.

Poor House Pub, 4809 Wis. Ave.

PW's, 1136 19th St.

Red Lion, 2024 I St.

Jonathan's, 1129 20th St.

Tammany Hall, 2109 Pa. Ave.

Third Edition, 1218 Wis. Ave.

Toombs, 36th & Prospect Sts.

Tramps, Wis. & M Sts.

21st Amendment, 2132 Pa. Ave.

Winston's, 3295 M St.

Enjoy the Library

by Jim Heller, Reference Librarian

The staff of the Law Library would like to welcome new and returning students for the 1979-80 academic year. We encourage you to make the most of the library collection and staff. Please don't hesitate to come to the third floor desk for answers to your legal research questions. To acquaint you with the location of materials, a revised "Guide to the Law Library" may be picked up at the third floor desk.

Because of our location in the upper downtown region, we have recently begun tightening up our

access policy. Please have your current ID card with you at all times, for you may be asked to present it to enter the library. Although this may appear to be a hassle, the policy is for your benefit, for it keeps local practitioners out of your library and makes the materials more accessible to you.

Once again, don't hesitate to ask any member of the library staff whether on the third floor or anywhere else in the building for assistance or just to discuss politics, religion, or rock and roll.

Historical Buildings in Downtown D.C.

by Jim Sweeney
Advocate Arts Editor

The Keith-Albee Theater, now being torn down, was once offered to the city for a pittance as a performing-arts center by its then-owner the Cafritz Foundation.

The congressmen who decided to turn down the offer did so because they felt it would conflict with planning for the then yet to be built Kennedy Center. Now owned by developer (and head of the Washington Board of Trade) Oliver T. Carr, it is almost completely torn down.

The Keith-Albee Building is not the only historic building in what is known as "Old Downtown," nor is it the only one that has been threatened by or fallen victim to development.

[Except for the theaters, most of the buildings mentioned in this article are historical landmarks. Their landmark status, conferred by the Joint Committee on Landmarks (of the National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts), is indicated by a I, II, or III in parentheses in the text. The categories are:

I: Landmarks of importance which contribute significantly to national or local cultural heritage, and which must be preserved.

II: Landmarks of importance which contribute significantly to national or local cultural heritage or visual beauty, and which should be preserved or restored, if possible.

III: Landmarks of value which contribute to the national or local cultural heritage or visual beauty, and which should be preserved or restored, if practicable.]

Many of Washington's significant historic buildings have been demolished. Downtown still retains many historically and socially significant buildings, because it was not a fashionable area until recently, and was spared the condominiums and office buildings which plague the West End, Foggy Bottom, Georgetown, and Dupont Circle.

Aside from the Keith-Albee, most of the rest of D.C.'s great movie houses have been torn down: the Palace, the Apex, the Republic, the Booker T., the Trans-Lux, the Atlas. RKO Keith's will soon fall.

The Keith-Albee was designed in a beaux arts style by French-trained architect Jules Henri de Sibour, who did many of Washington's finest homes. It seated 1,850 people. Also on that block, and also probably to be destroyed by Carr, are the National Metropolitan Bank and Rhodes' Tavern (category II).

The last of the great movie palaces left downtown is the Warner on 13th Street. Designed by C. Howard Crane and Kenneth Frenzheim, it reopened several years ago, after over a decade of decline. Despite an erratic schedule and management for several years, it now regularly hosts rock concerts and legitimate theater.

There are some historic buildings downtown which don't need publicity or need to fear demolition, such as Ford's Theatre (category I). But the recent history of old downtown is one of near misses and tragic losses.

The Old Patent Office (category I) at 7th, 9th, F and G Streets (now the National Portrait Gallery and National Collection of Fine Arts), was nearly turned into a parking lot by the General Services Administration until it was saved in 1958.

Completed in stages from 1840 to 1867, the building at one time housed the Patent Office Model Museum, which also had the Declaration of Independence.

Also of major interest is the 1855 Pension Building (category I) at Judiciary Square. Little changed since being built, it is now proposed as a museum of architecture and building technology. At present it houses some exhibits in its courtyard, and hosted a Building Arts Fair in July.

The Central Public Library (category II), built in 1901, has been empty for some time, but will be recycled as the library for the University of D.C.'s Mount Vernon Square campus.

The 1844 Gothic Revival Church of the Epiphany (category II) at 1317 G Street started out as a neighborhood church in a residential area. Now, it is surrounded by office buildings. Although badly damaged in 1968 by the construction of an office building just west of the church, the damage is now repaired and the church lives on.

The 1800 Rhodes' Tavern (category II) at 15th and F Streets, was the first headquarters of what is now Riggs Bank, and is now the oldest building in the city (many older buildings having been torn down in this century). It is now much altered and in bad shape, and threatened with oblivion by Oliver T. Carr.

Another old building which faced destruction or major alterations was the Willard Hotel (category III), at 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. The 1901 beaux arts structure was designed by Henry Hardenbergh, who also designed New York's Plaza Hotel. Modernized inside, the exterior remains virtually intact. Closed since 1968, it was finally decided to retain the building as a (surprise!) hotel.

Three blocks east of the Willard Hotel on Pennsylvania Avenue is the Old Evening Star Building (category III). The elaborate 1898 beaux arts structure, an office building since the Star moved out in 1955, will probably be torn down.

The 1889 National Bank of Washington (category III) at 301 7th Street, designed in the Romanesque Revival style of H.H. Richardson, is a well-built (the foundation could support ten more stories on top of the two already there) example of commercial architecture. It, too, will probably be demolished.

St. Patrick's Church (category III) at 10th and G Streets, is the third home of Washington's oldest Catholic parish (1794). The brooding Neo-Gothic structure, finished in 1884 and designed by Wood, Donn, and Denning, is unusual in old downtown (or Washington, for that matter).

In contrast to St. Patrick's Neo-Gothic style and the Classical Old Patent Office is the late

Renaissance style of the Lansburgh's Furniture Store (not the Lansburgh's Department Store) at 9th and F Streets. The 1870 building (category III), originally a Masonic Hall, was designed by Cluss and Kammerhuber, two of Washington's most prominent post-Civil War architects. Drastic interior changes have been made, and in 1970 most of the extraordinary cast-iron ornamentation was covered up or cut off to cut maintenance costs.

The architectural firm of prominent architect/sculptor Daniel Burnham designed the impressive Southern Building (category III) at 15th and H Streets. The elaborately ornamented 1912 building is in good shape, and the interior is little altered.

Nearby is Ralph Townsend's 1921 Colorado Building (category III) at 14th and G Streets. The flamboyant decoration and mixture of marble, stone and brick give the corner a texture and liveliness lacking on many other corners in the city.

The entire 700 block of 7 Street is considered of historical significance (category III). The buildings on the east side are now all gone, sacrificed for an as yet unused Metro entrance and a parking lot. The west side still stands, although in poor condition. The Victorian buildings of the 1880s preserve some of the atmosphere of Washington's traditional 19th century shopping district.

Even those buildings that are not of great historical significance can teach us about Washington's past. 1206 G Street (the Museum of Temporary Art), was once a

fur shop. Furs were sold in the shop downstairs. On the upper floors, the furs were put together. Several sewing machine tables still remain, now used as typewriter tables. This is much different from today, when the extent of processing that a store does to the merchandise it sells is limited to taking it out of the box it came in.

The downtown area can be preserved and recycled. Several downtown buildings have been designated among the 52 local structures honored as "Buildings Reborn," in conjunction with a traveling exhibition which was at the Renwick Gallery from April until August.

One of them is the Old Post Office (1899) in the Federal Triangle (12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue), saved from countless threats of demolition to be rehabilitated as an of-

fice/commercial complex.

There is also the historic Ashburton House (1836) at 1525 H Street, now the Parish House of St. John's Church. The Germond-Crandell Building (1877) at 415 7th Street will be rehabilitated and made a part of "Gallery Row," an artists' cooperative with retail space and fourteen commercial galleries. The project is under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation (PADC).

The 1875 Le Droit Building, at 800-812 F Street, was recycled in the 1950s into artists' studios. The Lansburgh's Department Store at 8th and E Streets will become a temporary arts and humanities center in the near future.

So, while there are many losses to mourn in downtown, there are many useful and significant structures which can be saved or recycled if enough effort is made.

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Interest in our seminars has been growing. To reserve a seat, send \$10.00 to P.O. Box 733, Arlington, VA 22216, along with your name and local telephone number. Otherwise, show up at 10:00 a.m. Saturday, September 8th, at the place listed below. Be sure to bring a pen and notebook.

In case of overflow, LAWPREP plans to hold a second seminar at 12:30 p.m. at the same location.

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COPING WITH LAW SCHOOL

by Dana Dembrow

Here's a piece of advice to an incoming or ongoing law student . . . don't take advice. Anyone who accepts this advice will refuse to accept advice and therefore not accept the advice not to accept advice. If this isn't perfectly clear, simply dwell on circles while your eyeballs massage the remainder of this page of newsprint.

What am I doing here? Only incompetents, children and fools do not ponder that query. Probably none of the rest of mankind will ever find an answer. Perhaps you are here now to learn. Maybe you have other reasons. Maybe you are not here now.

Those who seek knowledge in law school may wonder what sort of information or skill is to be acquired during the course of one's survival through 84 credit hours. A familiarity with a few thousand instances of systemic interpretations of justice? The capacity to contribute to the realization of your client's view of what should be? The ability to understand a language indecipherable to laymen? A conceptual analysis of rights, duties, and obligations? Whatever you may anticipate or discover during the course of your legal education, bear in mind that your undertaking, strangely enough, is not unlike a study of fluid mechanics. Lawyers are actors in a dynamic system with a creative disposition to develop and change. As you muddle through renditions by Cardozo, Douglas, Holmes and Hand, remember that precedent is not only to be memorized but to be made. Lawyers are not the purveyors of a static structure but the seekers and guardians of peculiar approximations of what constitutes 'justice' in a variety of particular settings. The sum total of your legal learning can do no more than prepare you to shape something that has not yet occurred.

Remember also that the law touches people. Each case involves the plea of a real person to remedy an injustice by enforcing a right. At three o'clock in the morning when you've fallen asleep over a casebook before you've had time to brew another pot of coffee, dream not of ink impressions on legal pads but of veteran corporate executives planning another merger into their conglomerate brainchild and illiterate delinquents feeling the first captive chill of cold steel on their wrists and right wing reactionaries shouting mindless complaints from the rear of a political assembly and retiring pensioners purchasing their final plot of sand in Miami. Prolonged concentration on technical terminology makes it all too easy for students to separate legal phraseology from human condition; but the former is merely a tool which permits the lawyer to structure and assess actual relationships. The subjects of the legal process are real people, not intangible abstractions that, for purposes of communication, we try to represent with a few letters or sounds. Conceptualization is essential to law but it is only a means of comprehending what is going on rather than an end which exists independently of fact.



Photo by Dana Dembrow

Conceptions such as 'justice' and 'right' are indispensable to the institutional mechanisms for resolving conflicts between competing interests at the same time that their existence is wholly dependent upon such institutions. There may be no truthful answers in law. There are only normative solutions, and questions, and more questions. The judgment in every contest involves a balancing of complex countervailing factors of what is and what should be. Indeed, perceptions of what is, as well as prescriptions of where the balance ought to be struck, can be no more than subjective impressions within individual human minds. Ideas are inherently malleable and goals are dependent upon a changing environment. An openminded comparative approach to learning the law, therefore, serves to permit one to appreciate accurately what exists and what is possible. Take due cognizance of the importance of the forces which you observe, but try not to be intimidated by the responsibility of potential. Law is only a game. But it is a game which is also the essential foundation of the relative conditions of societal order which exist in reality.

Learning the law may be a frustrating embarkation, for lawyers must bear the responsibility for all of the inequities of an imperfect society. Do not be discouraged,

however, because though every attorney must take some of the blame for injustice, each also has the power to implement his or her own notions of what should be.

So what should be one's purpose and intent in being a student of law? It varies with each individual. For many, undue reflection on such concerns may be counterproductive. It is often helpful to recognize direction and aim for future objectives, but if hesitation and misgivings occupy an inordinate amount of your attention, you may be better off to get out before you waste a significant portion of your lifetime and energy. Each one of us has only so much time; but each individual has an unexpendable amount of personal energy. Don't think that you can pay your dues in a few miserable years of schooling and then sit back and reap the benefits. Excellence in the legal profession requires a great deal more than a limited commitment of any quantity. The more you do, the more you will find left undone.

Law school is not for everyone. If it is not for you, recognize your individual interests and goals and follow the path of your own motivations. Don't forever quest a role you resent until your dedication to someone else's model demands that you remain steadfast in your decision to become a lawyer. On the other hand if you thrive on the stuff from which lawyers are built, then appreciate your surroundings and waste no time in developing whatever you seek. Law school is as great as you care to make it. For some of us, the secret of survival in law school is the simple recognition that we're here because we want to be here because law school is a blast.

This may sound like the ravings of a crazed masochistic maniac but it is actually the truth. Think about it if you don't believe me. What else would you be doing here if this were not so? The law is many things. The study encompasses business, politics, psychology, sports, medicine, sociology, art, journalism, automotive mechanics, building construction, and a million other disciplines as vast or as particular as you care to name. Just pick one, or several, or all, and consider the legal implications. Then DO IT—anything you want. Eighty-four credits down the road you may look back and wonder what you actually gained besides a few definitions in a strange lingo and perhaps a divorce or a hospitalization. It probably will be difficult to identify any specific thing that you acquire during the course of your legal education; but one result that should occur is that you will recognize the law everywhere.

Enjoy, it—every case, every lecture, every argument with your classmates and every reflection on your own ignorance. Gradually you will develop an understanding of the interrelationships between societal components and an analytical ability to evaluate what you perceive and act accordingly. Don't forget to open your eyes. You'll find the law in everything you see.

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Bacon Hall Basement